INFORMATION REPORT CD NO.

COUNTRY Albania/Yugoslavia DATE DISTR. 28 SEP 50

SUBJECT.

Albanian Anti-Tito Activities

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

- According to one informant, who had fought against the Communists in Yugoslavia until his force was defeated in the spring of 1945, when he and 30 of his followers entered Albania, all persons without Albanian citizenship, including refugees from the Kossovo and Dibra regions, were required to report to the Albanian Ministry of Interior after the Tito-Cominform dispute. In June 1949 informant and 15 compatricts were placed in safe houses in Tirana, where they were told by Lieutenant-Colonel Kadri Hazbin and Captain Sabri Pilkati that they would be sent to Peshkop. Accordingly, informant and 18 others left that same month for Peshkop with arms and uniforms.
- When the group arrived in Peshkop, they were told that they would go in small groups to their villages of origin in Yugoslavia to distribute propaganda leaflets and papers. They were also instructed to tell the people in the Gostivar area that the day of liberation was near and that they should work against Tito in order eventually to join their mother country, Albania.
- Informant and eight others entered Yugoslavia in July 1949 over the 3. Radomir-Gostivar route. This group walked from Peshkop to the border, while arms, food, and propaganda material were transported on horseback. The group, which was under the command of the former Balli Kombetar member, Bajran Dobrodoli, returned to Albania on 15 July 1950 (sic).
- In connection with the above, another informant, also an Albanian from Yugoslavia, stated that he was instructed by a certain Captain Kheladin Grifsha to report to the Ministry of Interior in June 1949. On his arrival he found about 30 compatriots from Gostivar. The group was told by Major Sabri Filkati and Captain Grifsha that the Albanian Government as in monthy with the anti-Tito attitude of the group. Pilkati told them that the Albanian Government was gathering all refugees from the Kossover and Dibra regions in order to send them to their respective places of origin to distribute propaganda leaflets and newspapers and to tell the people to organize against Tito and await the day of liberation.
- Informant's group of seven men, which was led by Izmet Fejzullah from Raven-Gostivar, entered Yugoslavia during the months of July, August, and

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Approved For Release 1999/09/27 : CIA-RDP82-00457F809580057001128

Approved For Release 1999/09/27 : CIA-RDP82-00457R005800570011-8

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September of 1949, each trip lasting ten to fifteen days. The group carried booklets and newspapers which were supposedly published in Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria, and Rumania. They also carried reports which had been made by Enver Hoxha.

- 6. In Peshkop 34 men were divided into three groups as follows:
 - a. Bajram Dobrodoli's group, which was instructed to explore the villages around Tetovo, especially Dobrodoli and Colopek.
 - b. Ismet Fejzullah's group, which was ordered to explore the Gostivar region, particularly the Raven-Recano-Strojan area.
 - c. Hazir Jakup's group, which was under instructions to explore the Dibra region, with particular reference to Mavrovo and Tanush.
- 7. According to informant, who was a member of Fejzullah's group, the people in the border villages around Gostivar were not enthusiastic over their arrival. Although they disliked Tito, they hated Hoxha, and they asked informant why he did not work for the Americans instead.
- 8. Although the above groups were forced by the Albanian authorities to go into Yugoslavia, some of them destroyed their propaganda material. On their return to Albania they were punished.
- 9. While quartered in safe houses in Peshkop, some of the men planned to escape to Greece but were betrayed by three Communists, Hifzi Rexhepi from Toplica, Idris Limani, and Bajram Dobrodoli.

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as important staff officers of the Albanian Sigurimi. It is not known definitely what rank Filkati held at the time of this report.